

## The Toronto World

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MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 24.

### Farmers and Factories May Have to Sit Down Together.

Canada must carry on both to win the war and to adjust herself to the new conditions that grow out of the war. Every nation and country must reconstruct itself more or less politically, and certainly in an economic and industrial way.

There are and will be for a long time allies, enemies, neutrals. Even among the allies each will strive to take care of itself first. A program of enlightened selfishness is necessary in view of the fact that no nation or country hereafter can hope to maintain its nationality or its political autonomy unless it is prepared to fight therefore; and no nation can fight that has not a high organization of its industries. A pastoral people, or a purely agricultural people, will be at the mercy of the workshops and the organized mines and industries, and army of a country that might assault it.

Then, being the case, every nation like Canada, will have to sit down and take stock of its national production; where it is to get its iron and steel, its manufactured goods, its agricultural machinery, the equipment of the railways, in case of another war. You can't even "carry on" farming if other countries are too busy with their own problems of reconstruction to have time to supply a neighbor.

It, therefore, begins to dawn on most of us, that some kind of national stock-taking must be made by Canada; that our farmers and manufacturers must, in conjunction with government and parliament, try and find out how we can "carry on" after the war if we have to depend mainly on ourselves. Present methods may be absolutely inadequate.

### Labour's Reasons.

It will startle a lot of people to hear that the Independent Labor Party has resolved to oppose Hon. Dr. Cuddy in the election in the North-East Toronto. But this is just what is to be expected of the Labor party. Its Great Britain the Labor party has had no respect for traditions and conventions, for the simple reason that the traditions and conventions have never had any respect for labor. The traditions and conventions are looking for gratitude, and labor asks in return what there is to be grateful for.

Governments all look alike to the labor party, inasmuch as the governments have given the labor party, as such, no consideration. There was some talk of giving the labor party two seats in Toronto in the general federal elections, but it never came to anything, and the labor party then made a frontal attack on an impossible position. That policy showed courage, whatever may have been thought of its judgment.

The labor party is so far justified in such a policy that the elections in Toronto do not depend on the vote of the people, but on the nominations of the caucus which are dictated by the party machines. It may seem a dreadful thing to the party members, and is part of the startling sensation that the labor party should act just as the party machines do, without any immediate reference to the wishes of the electorate.

The labor party has called for proportional representation for several years, but neither the government nor the parties have paid the slightest attention to that call. Proportional representation would, of course, smash machine politics, as Lord Robert Cecil pointed out recently, and that is why the old party machines oppose it. The milder remedies having been applied for and refused, the labor party has no option but to have recourse to more drastic action.

It was made abundantly clear in the labor convention that the main objection was not against Hon. Dr. Cuddy as a man, nor as a clergyman, but as representative of a party which, however sympathetic to labor aims and needs, had nothing to offer labor in the way of representation. It is usually replied to this that labor has the same opportunity to elect representatives as the other parties, but labor holds this to be a fallacy which the experience of the British Labor party has thoroughly exploded. The most strenuous efforts have always been put forth to prevent any possible colleague of Mr. Allan Studholme reaching Queen's Park. Labor is convinced of this, whatever the government may assert.

The weak point in the labor party's position may be suggested by some to be the absence of any consideration of the educational policy involved in the appointment of Hon. Dr. Cuddy as minister of education. The labor men, however, say that Hon. Dr. Cuddy has so far shown no educational policy, and

that he is not especially equipped to express the views of labor in regard to educational problems. Moreover, they are not opposing the minister of education, who might be provided with a seat elsewhere, but the government candidate in Northeast Toronto. So far as their contest is concerned, it is a contest on the straight labor platform, and, if nothing else, will achieve educational and propagandizing results of a spectacular character which could not be attained in any other way.

It is also a self-educative campaign, for labor has learned its lessons in Great Britain by many forlorn-hope contests, in which the prospects were far less promising than in Northeast Toronto. The party needs training and discipline for the elections that will follow the war, and the period of reconstruction in which so many ancient boundaries will be moved. Labor holds strongly as a result of past experience that nothing has ever been gained without fighting, and it is on this ground and on behalf of the labor platform that the contest has been resolved upon.

### The Language of King Democracy.

Fine customs must bow to great kings, and the great king of the present era is democracy. The fine custom of university training in foreign languages which has been a tradition for so many generations is evidently going to have to bow to the new king. It is not altogether a question of German, although the German speech has made the issue prominent at the present time. English has made its way very largely thru the obstinacy of those who spoke it. It was necessary to speak English to communicate with the ubiquitous island mariners and merchants, and so English got itself spoken in a thousand different ways, patois dialects, and broken and fragmentary Saxon.

There is far more truth in the story of Babel than is usually recognized. Emphasis is usually laid upon the confusion of tongues. It ought to be laid upon the scattering of the people. Confusion of speech means confusion of thought, and confusion of thought means alienation, enmity, antagonism, scattering in every degree. Would a university knowledge of all the tongues of Babel, equal to honors standing, compensate for the divisions among the nations that result from linguistic division? Is it not a great sign and symbol of the possibilities of a common speech and tongue that exist in the English language of the United States and the British Empire? Had the United States spoken French, or Dutch, or Spanish, following original strains of settlers, would the Anglo-Saxon world have been so close together today?

Efforts have been made to create a language which would be neutral, easily acquired and which would form a common medium of communication, and Volapuk, Esperanto and other systems of speech have resulted. But speech cannot be imposed by act of parliament. It goes where it lists, and has a magical potency of its own.

This vitality in speech is one of the miracles of philology. Among the dialects of Europe like the Finnish, the Basque and others less known hinder the keys to prehistoric man. Seven or eight generations ago Latin was almost as widespread in comparison as English. Only very scholarly people now speak Latin.

What is the answer? Language thrives by persecution. It may be revived from a dead language like Finnish, or perish as Latin has perished from current speech, but it takes the course of the genius that works in and thru it, and if it is serviceable, practical, useful and ennobling it will rise to dominance.

German speech has made itself obnoxious by German thought and action, and legislation can neither preserve it alive, nor is necessary for its suppression. So will perish all the king's enemies—King Democracy.

The early cabbage gets the worm.

"The Finished Mystery" has a finish of twenty years.

Veteran Varley is ogling Northeast Toronto with "V.V.'s eyes."

Sir William Hearst is out to codify the education regulations.

These French "Blue Devils" are not the kind that have to be driven away.

The man who reported an order of 18-inch shells received in Toronto evidently believes in super-artillery. Nothing so small as 18-pounds.

Street cars will be placed on the theatrical basis, pay as you enter.

The management will also exhibit the familiar sign: S. R. O.—Standing Room Only.

## The Toronto Morning World Has Resumed Delivery at Toronto Island

Order your copy by telephone or through the carrier. Prompt and efficient service is guaranteed. The Sunday World is for sale by the carrier every Saturday night, at five cents per copy.

## LABOR PARTY PUTS CANDIDATE IN FIELD

William Varley Chosen to Oppose Hon. Dr. Cuddy in North-East Toronto.

The convention of the Greater Toronto Labor party, after long deliberations held on Saturday night at the Labor Temple, voted almost unanimously to place a nominee in the field for Northeast Toronto against Hon. Dr. Cuddy, the newly-appointed minister of education. Among the members who strongly opposed this course were James H. Ballantyne and A. E. Smythe, Mrs. Flora McDermott also expressing her regret at such a possibility. William Varley, a returned soldier, and long the business agent of the Builders' Laborers' Union, was the nominee finally selected.

The debate upon the motion to place a nominee in the field opened with a discussion of the merits of the organization, the press being excluded. Following this discussion a number of members spoke strongly in favor of the motion. Mr. Varley, who expressed his conviction that no argument had been presented against the nomination of a candidate to oppose the minister of education. During the campaign of December, 1917, the cry had been raised that the whole issue was that of influencing the soldiers at the front. No such plea could be offered in the present instance. The question of the profession of a new minister of education was irrelevant, and it was only necessary to consider the principles of the Labor party, those of representation in the provincial house.

Several others spoke along the same lines, and were followed by William Varley, who stated that the office of the minister of education should be given alone to representatives of labor. Hon. Dr. Cuddy had been a churchman until a few days ago, and was but an apprentice in his new duties. Other speakers followed the same train of thought, expressed by these two speakers, and were followed by James H. Ballantyne and A. E. Smythe, both of whom strongly pointed to the need of the conservation of all energy and finances for the next election. When the party would have achieved a position of marked strength and influence, and when the government would be the weapons of the major party to which Hon. Dr. Cuddy belonged were of the most modern and dangerous nature, and when the G.T.L.P. was not financially in a position to carry out any campaign of the sort needed to win a member for the workers' struggle.

Mr. Varley, who was not a representative of this or that party, Dr. Cuddy had been a member of the party, and had risen by virtue of his own efforts. His appointment had been in line with the determination of the party to force the fight for representation to the workers' struggle. He was not fighting a clergyman, but for the principle of representation. R. H. Cox, while he believed that a man could be both a clergyman and a good man, was in favor of putting someone in the field to give representation for labor in the provincial house. Robert H. Cox, who had been a member of the party, and had risen by virtue of his own efforts, was not fighting a clergyman, but for the principle of representation. R. H. Cox, while he believed that a man could be both a clergyman and a good man, was in favor of putting someone in the field to give representation for labor in the provincial house.

Mrs. Hector Prenter urged the party to fight to the last in all battles where labor had an opportunity to get representation in the provincial and federal houses. But she urged that this fight be one for principle and never subservient to the cry of professional agitation, and that the party was not fighting a clergyman, but for the principle of representation. R. H. Cox, while he believed that a man could be both a clergyman and a good man, was in favor of putting someone in the field to give representation for labor in the provincial house.

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The vote finally carried with only five members opposed. Eight nominees were proposed. Mr. Varley, James H. Ballantyne, Mrs. Hector Prenter, Jas. T. Gunn, John Vick, William Varley, James Simpson, and Frank Muldowney. Seven of these declined in favor of William Varley, the returned soldier. A committee meeting was held on Tuesday evening to consider the organization of a thorough campaign.

### STRUCK BY MOTOR.

When he was knocked down by a motor car on Saturday night, William Varley, 1111 Eglinton street, sustained a broken rib. He was removed to the Hospital for Sick Children, where his condition was reported as satisfactory last night.

## NOMINATIONS TODAY IN TWO LOCAL RIDINGS

Nominations in Northeast Toronto and East York take place today. Hon. H. J. Cuddy, the new minister of education, seeks election in Northeast Toronto, and Hon. George S. Henry is asking to be returned in East York on his appointment to the post of minister of agriculture.

The nomination for Northeast Toronto will be held in Cumberland Hall, corner of Cumberland and Yonge streets, between 12 and 2. That for East York will be held in Snell's Hall, corner of Main and Gerrard streets, at the same time.

Hon. Dr. Cuddy will be opposed by William Varley, a returned soldier, who has been the business agent of the Builders' Laborers' Union, and long the business agent of the Builders' Laborers' Union, was the nominee finally selected.

The boundaries of Northeast Toronto are: The west side of Logan avenue, south from the northern city limit to Gerrard.

South of the north side of Gerrard from Logan avenue to Sherbourne, east side of Sherbourne from Gerrard to Carlton; north side of Carlton from Sherbourne to Yonge; north side of Yonge from Yonge to Spadina avenue.

West—East side of Spadina avenue and Spadina road from College to North city.

North—North city limits between Spadina road and Logan avenue, save the old town of North Toronto.

## PERVERTED IDEALS BEFORE THE HUNS

Rev. A. E. Ribourg, D.D., preached at St. Alban's Cathedral Sunday evening on the "Value of Ideals." He showed that the ideal makes man what he is, and no man is better than his ideal. Dr. Ribourg said in part: The ideal is that which inspires man to act and that shapes his destiny and directs his vital energies, be it good or defective. The ideal is the standard by which we measure our conduct, and it is the ideal that makes us better or worse. The ideal is the standard by which we measure our conduct, and it is the ideal that makes us better or worse.

## KILLED IN ACTION.

Word Received of Death of Gunner Milton Clayton.

Word was received in Toronto yesterday of the death in action on June 14 of Gunner Milton Clayton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Clayton, 1181A Bloor street. He was killed in action in December, 1915. When killed he was serving with a howitzer battery. He enlisted on August 15, 1915. In July, 1916, he was sent to France, and in November of that year returned again to the front. Had he lived he would have been promoted to sergeant in October of this year. He was educated at Humboldt Collegiate and prior to enlisting was employed with A. C. Webb & Sons, Ltd., accountants.

## APPEAL TO IRELAND BY NEW COUNCIL

A Greater Ireland Beyond Seas, It Says, is Heart and Soul With Cause.

Dublin, June 23.—The Irish recruiting council, in issuing its manifesto calling for soldiers, emphasizes the difference between this appeal and former ones. It says that the council points out that this campaign is being conducted by Irishmen among their own people and in their own way. The manifesto declares, "The greater Ireland beyond the seas, from Adelaide to Brisbane and from San Francisco to New York, is heart and soul behind the men in Flanders. Our countrymen the world over stand aghast at our inaction and their refusal to fight. This is no hour for tricks or bargains. Whatever bitterness must be felt in the record of opportunities lost or promises unkept, we are confident that an answer to our appeal must come from the heart and conscience of a nation that never yet has sold herself to wrong or asked a price for doing right."

## Two-thirds of Submarines Are at Bottom of Sea

Paris, June 23.—Two-thirds of the German submarines launched are already at the bottom of the sea, according to a statement made to the deputies by the under-secretary of the navy.

## Austrians Greatly Exaggerate Number of Their Prisoners

Rome, June 23.—A semi-official note issued today says: "The enemy, obliged to hide the disastrous failure of his offensive, has had to resort to falsifications. Thus the Austrian official communication of June 22 announced the capture of 10,000 prisoners. The truth is that this figure represents the entire Italian losses in killed, wounded and missing."

## FLYING INSTRUCTOR KILLED.

London, June 23.—Lieut. Vincent Flynn of New Jersey, for a long time a flying instructor in Canada, was killed in a collision in the air in Cheshire.

## GALBRAITH TO FIGHT FOR EAST YORK SEAT

He Questions Power of Ontario Legislature to Extend Its Own Life.

John Galbraith of Todmorden called at The World office last night and announced that he would probably be a candidate at the coming by-election in East York. The official nominations will be made at Snell's Hall, corner of Main and Gerrard streets, this afternoon. Hon. George S. Henry, whose seat is vacated by his appointment as minister of agriculture, will be a candidate for re-election, and Mr. Galbraith may also be placed in nomination.

Following will be found a copy of a letter recently mailed by Mr. Galbraith to the minister of justice at Ottawa, in which he questions the power of the Ontario Legislature to extend the legislative term (which, without the recent act, expires this summer) beyond the four years for which it was elected. The minister will be asked to recommend the disallowance of the act passed at the last session, extending the life of the Legislature for a more or less indefinite period, and in any event until some time after the close of the war.

Todmorden, June 23, 1918. Hon. Charles J. Doherty, M.P., minister of justice, Ottawa.

Dear Sir:—The last session of the Ontario Legislature there was passed an act known as the Legislative Assembly Extension Act, 1918, and its authority, based on Section 92, Sub-section 1, of the British North America Act, extending the duration of the present assembly beyond four years. This, I claim, is contrary to Section 92 of the British North America Act, and is not the real intention of the act. It is a mere extension of the term of the Legislature, and is not the real intention of the act. It is a mere extension of the term of the Legislature, and is not the real intention of the act.

The best concrete example put in force of Section 92, Sub-section 1, is Chapter 1 of 1918, the New Brunswick Statutes, where they amended their constitution by abolishing the legislative council.

I claim that the Ontario Legislative Assembly Extension Act is ultra vires and unconstitutional, and that the government-in-council of Canada should disallow it.

If it is ultra vires, then all legislation passed by it would be null and void, which would mean a serious problem in the law. I may say that the act is passed by the Ontario Legislature, and is not the real intention of the act. It is a mere extension of the term of the Legislature, and is not the real intention of the act.

I may be a candidate in the coming by-election in East York and will criticize the act. I may say that the act is passed by the Ontario Legislature, and is not the real intention of the act. It is a mere extension of the term of the Legislature, and is not the real intention of the act.

Would Be Conclusive. The World has made some slight examination into the constitutionality of the act, and has found it to be unconstitutional. I may say that the act is passed by the Ontario Legislature, and is not the real intention of the act. It is a mere extension of the term of the Legislature, and is not the real intention of the act.

George Marshall died yesterday at the Toronto General Hospital in his 56th year. He was born at Horning's Mills, and for 28 years had been a druggist at 210 East Queen street. He also had a branch store at 192 East Dundas street. He was well known throughout Toronto, and death came to him after a prolonged illness.

## CHARGED WITH VAGRANCY.

Ocell R. Jackson, 2195 East Queen street, and Walter L. Smith, 2064 East Queen street, were taken into custody by the police on the nominal charge of vagrancy. It is understood that a charge of theft will be laid by the authorities today.

## AN EMBARRASSING SITUATION.

CHAPTER CXV.

On my way home from Evelyn's I stumbled, and fell. It was careless, I suppose, but I was so engaged thinking of Evelyn's baby, so pleased that she had named it for me, that I didn't see a stone on the crossing, and tripped over it. As I was scrambling to my feet, hoping no one had seen my undignified performance, I heard a voice say: "Let me help you! Are you hurt?" and Merton Gray assisted me to rise. He held my arm a moment to steady me, and in that moment Madge Loring came along.

I never was so embarrassed in my life. I was so ashamed of my fall, and so grateful to Merton Gray for his help, that I was almost speechless. "You are sure you aren't hurt?" "Only my pride! That is terribly bruised." "Don't mind her. She may fall some day." I wasn't thinking entirely of Mrs. Loring. I had been terribly mortified to have Merton see me. But I answered: "I hope she does, and that I will be where I see her," at which Merton laughed heartily, then added: "Me too!" We reached the house I was going to and left Merton in the street.

## YOUNG MEN FOUND NEAR STOLEN MOTOR

Alleged to have stolen a motor car from W. Rymal, 215 Church street, Norman J. Butler, aged 20, 121 Oak street; William O'Donnell, aged 19, 237 Sumach street; Garnet Buchanan, 37 Bright street; James Duffy, aged 20, 245 Ontario street, and Joseph Pugas, aged 25, of 157 Ellsworth avenue, were arrested last night on Pearl street by Policeman Skinner (165).

The police say that the car was reported as stolen on Saturday night by the owner, who gave a description and the number of the car, and that Policeman Skinner, while patrolling his beat, saw the car stalled on Pearl street and the men, now in custody, trying to fix it. He questioned them, and when they could not give satisfactory answers they were arrested on the charge of theft.

Motor car thefts are not as frequent as they were in the spring. It is thought by the authorities that the stiff methods adopted in dealing with the youths who have been in the habit of "joy riding" in other people's cars have been responsible for the decrease in this respect.

## SHRINE ENTERTAINS WOUNDED SOLDIERS

Rameses Motor Club Takes Them to Oakville for Picnic.

The Rameses Shrine Motor Club availed itself of the opportunity of giving many of Toronto's wounded soldiers an outing on Saturday. They visited the six military hospitals, with 155 motor cars, and with an average of four men to a car, drove to Queen's Park, where they all assembled for the grand start of the trip over 20 miles of the Toronto-Hamilton highway to the fair grounds at Oakville, moving pictures were taken at different stages of the route. At Long Branch, a picnic was held, and the greatest of them: soldiers were lined up for half a mile on either side of the road, and flags were hoisted. It was 3.30 when the motor cars, decorated with flags and streamers, began to file into the fair grounds at Oakville, and at 4 p.m. all had arrived. Mayor Cress was there to welcome the soldiers, and Oakville Red Cross women distributed cigarettes among them.

The Sportsman's Patriotic Association gave their services for the afternoon and took charge of the sports and the entertainment. There were races for all classes of men, the one-legged race, where no crutch or cane was allowed, was won by F. S. Smith. There was also a sack race for one-legged men; this was won by E. L. Seabury. Other races on the program were for one-armed men, a wheelbarrow race, a fifty yard race and a seventy-five yard race. There was also a crutch race. The one-legged race was a wonderful skill in the use of an artificial limb was displayed. A boot race where the boots were placed in a pile and each man had to find his own, created some excitement for when the soldiers got scrambling after their boots they experienced difficulty in claiming the right ones. A lacrosse game was played in the afternoon, the Coughnawaga Indians defeating the Beaches 9 to 8.

At 6 o'clock the soldiers assembled on the grand stand and supper was served to them by the women of Oakville and an hour later they were on the homeward journey. The Rameses Motor Club extended its appreciation to the Sportsman's Patriotic Association for the fine work it did in managing the sports end of the program, which gave the boys so much enjoyment.

## GEORGE MARSHALL DIES.

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## RAN IN Y.M.C.A. TENT DURING BOMBARDMENT

Paris, June 23.—Charles R. Patterson of the University of Edmonton, Alberta, and Homer Houlton of Philadelphia kept a Y.M.C.A. tent running day and night under a recent German bombardment and gas attack. One shell struck alongside the tent and upset a stove which set fire to some of the contents of the store. Neither of the men was hurt. The Germans continued to throw shells into the flames, driving out the men who were trying to save the supplies. Patterson is suffering from shell shock but is continuing his work.

## THE WOMAN WHO CHANGED

BY JANE PHELPS

the onlooker as so ludicrous, even though the person who fell may be hurt. I always feel like laughing when I see anyone fall. "I suppose you would enjoy seeing others laugh if you fell," I remarked sarcastically. "Oh, I never fall, but some people are naturally clumsy," she returned, then said "good-bye" and hoped I would feel no bad effects of my fall, and rather maliciously added: "I trust you will enjoy your tea." "Cat!" Merton said as soon as she was out of hearing. "Did you really mean that you were going to be kind and give me a cup of tea?" "Certainly I will if you care for it. But to be honest I said it on the spur of the moment. I was so embarrassed to have her see me, I suppose I was clumsy, but—oh, well, it is over now. I will try and look wiser. I am going after this. But I was thinking of my little namesake."

"You what?" "Evelyn Reeves has a little daughter and she has named her for me. I am delighted to think she did so, and was thinking who I should give the baby for a christening gift when I stumbled over that stone." "You are sure you aren't hurt?" "Only my pride! That is terribly bruised." "Don't mind her. She may fall some day." I wasn't thinking entirely of Mrs. Loring. I had been terribly mortified to have Merton see me. But I answered: "I hope she does, and that I will be where I see her," at which Merton laughed heartily, then added: "Me too!" We reached the house I was going to and left Merton in the street.

## ALD. COWAN HEADS KNIGHTS OF MALTA

He Is Elected Grand Master of Chapter General of Canada.

The annual convention of the Ancient and Illustrious Order of Knights of Malta, Chapter-General of Canada, held last week in the chapter room of the Beaver Commandery, was attended by 150 delegates. The statistics of the order showed an increase of 171 members, with more than 200 members over in France, 19 wounded and five killed in action. The financial report showed a balance on hand of over \$10,000.

M. E. Sir William Burket of Brooklyn, N.Y., was appointed the Canadian representative to the chapter-general of the United States.

At the final session Saturday evening the following officers were elected: Grand master, John A. Cowan, Toronto; grand lieutenant, C. B. Wright, Brantford; grand prelate, W. R. Glocking; grand captain of guards, Thos. G. Waters; grand chancellor, H. J. Bentley, Toronto; grand almoner, A. Rowley; grand H. of A., A. N. G. O'Neil; grand S. R., Geo. W. Hall; grand marshal, Albert Pugh; grand guards, J. Symonds and J. Beckett; grand warden, W. J. Hann; grand secretary, Chas. Nettleton; grand trustees, P. G. M., R. E. A. Land, A. G. Horwood and Thos. Jenkins.

Grand masters' council, J. Hamilton, St. Catharines; S. R. Carson, Woodstock; R. T. Mills, St. Thomas; J. Carruthers, Montreal, and J. Burrows, London.

The officers were installed by P. G. M., R.E.A. Land, assisted by A. G. Horwood, A. Rowley and Thos. Jenkins, P.G.M's.

## TURKEY'S BIG IDEAS OF PEACE TERMS

Paper Declares Her Intervention Saved Central Powers From Being Crushed.

Basel, Switzerland, June 23.—The Turkish newspaper Asli, a copy of which has just been received here, in an article in which it lays emphasis on the statement that Turkey's intervention in the war probably has prevented the central powers from being crushed, formulates conditions as Turkey's peace terms should be.

The terms, the newspaper says, embrace the restitution of Iraq and Palestine; the re-establishment of Turkish supremacy in Egypt; the independence of Persia; to be secured by the expulsion of the British; the Black Sea to become Turkish, with Turkish prince in the Crimea, an Austrian archduke in Armenia; Bulgaria to hold northern Dobruja, but Constantinople and Dedestane to become Turkish ports; Austria is not to evacuate northern Italy until Turkey has recovered Cynenaia, and Turkey is to recover Crete.

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